

International Bank Note Society Journal



Fiji's Commissioners of Currency I: 1914-1933 . . . p. 4

Volume 29, No. 1, 1990

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President's Message

Greetings once more. It has been several months since I wrote one of these messages, because of the delay in publishing the *Journal*. By now you may have noticed that editor Mike Payton has turned the journal over to IBNS publicist Steve Feller; this is Steve's first number. I would like to thank Mike for the many excellent issues that he produced, starting in the summer of 1986. While we did not always make schedule, and we had to combine issues twice, the overall quality of the magazine has been excellent, and the members have not been deprived of articles; only the advertising was reduced in the years with combined issues. In those cases we simply extended each advertiser's contract.

In addition to there having been a long gap in publication, there has also been a gap in paper money activity. The London Congress and St. Louis shows were ages ago; the Maastricht show is still sixty days away as I write this. I hope that you have each been able to enjoy your collection during these slow months. There have been some really excellent notes showing up in recent auctions, and not all of them in obvious places. I stumbled over a nice piece that I wanted (Japanese, of course) in a New York auction that almost never carries world paper; this particular sale had the single Japanese piece and 24 lots of early Russian notes. I figured I'd be able to get the Japanese note with a respectable bid, but that the heavy Japanese buyers would not be

Continued on Page 3

Editor's Column

At the request of our organization and with some apprehension, I have agreed to follow Mike Payton as your editor. Mike deserves to be recognized for his high quality work. The *Journal* under his leadership has consistently been one of the best in numismatics.

Obviously, to continue to maintain high standards will require that you send me high quality articles. Today is a good day to begin to get them ready for mailing.

This seems to be a good opportunity to rethink the *Journal*. What would you like to see in it? For one, I hope to make book reviews a regular feature. I also like the idea of having certain issues being devoted to certain themes. What would you like to call the *Journal* as it really doesn't have a name now! What should be eliminated from the magazine? Please drop me a note and we can discuss how to change the *Journal* to make it even better.

I have assembled a high quality team of associates in Cedar Rapids who have agreed to help with the production of our magazine. Mrs. Sharon Sandford and my wife Barbara Feller will be entering the text into WordPerfect. Mrs. Carole Butz of Coe College will be the layout person using the program Pagemaker. Meridith Karns at Morgan-Meridith, Inc. will be responsible for producing the print ready copy as well as the half-tones. I am fortunate to have such great help.

I look forward to seeing all of you at Memphis.

Steve Feller

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Cuneyt Olcer Obituary

Cuneyt Olcer, President of the Turkish Numismatic Society, died on February 2nd, at his home in Istanbul. He would have been 65 on March 1st.

After moving from Ankara, his birthplace, in 1948 he studied at the Istanbul Technical University where he obtained his degree in Civil Engineering. After some years working on projects for the Is Bankasi of which he became a director, he took early retirement to devote his time to the study of numismatics, mainly Ottoman and the coinage of the Beylik Period. He published fifteen excellent books on the subject and found time to publish for the Is Bank, *The Paper Currency of the Republic of Turkey*, for the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic in 1973. It was printed in full color. For the 60th anniversary of the Republic the Bank issued an expanded version, 126 pages, covering all of the notes from 1923-1983. His last published work, in two volumes, was released in 1989 and it dealt with the contracts between the Ottoman Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank from 1864-1889 and is an important contribution to the banking history of the period.

Mr. Olcer was an expert on Ottoman bank notes and was planning to publish the notes of Abdulmecid in his collection, early next year, which unfortunately will not now occur.

Kenneth M. Mackenzie

Diefendollar Revisited

My article "The 92.5 Cent Diefendollar", which appeared in *IBNS Journal* Volume 28, Number 2, explained some of the background of a banknote parody I rescued from a dealer's junk box. While my initial research indicated that the note was issued to satirize Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's devaluation of the Canadian dollar in 1962, one question was left unanswered: Who printed it?

After reading my article, IBNS Librarian Angus Bruce mailed me the October 1982 issue of *The Canadian Prefix Newsletter* (Volume 8, Number 4) published by IBNS member L. Wojtiw. The newsletter catalogs various fantasy issues which lampoon the economy and politics of Canada.

The Diefendollar is pictured on page 12 of Wojtiw's publication, followed by the explanation that it was "issued by Liberal party supporters in 1963 to satirise the Conservative government foreign exchange policies." Catalog number PC 6 is assigned to the note; the "PC" prefix stands for Progressive Conservative, the political party being satirized.

Wojtiw lists three varieties of the Diefendollar, types (a), (b) and (c). Type (a) is printed in green on yellowish paper, with the name of the printer appearing on the back of the note at the lower right.

Type (b), the note in my possession, is printed in green on white paper with the printer's name omitted.

Type (c), also in green on white paper, is a re-issue printed in 1979 to observe the death of John Diefenbaker. This variety is serial numbered in red on the face.

I was very surprised to learn that the Diefendollar was so well documented. I suspect that this true of many other notes as well; every note has a story behind it, if one is willing to take the time to look for it. What have other readers found in junk boxes?

Gary Denis

President's Message (continued from page 1)

looking for it in this obscure (for that material) catalog. WRONG! The note sold for \$3200 on an estimate of \$850. We just can't hide anything anymore; communications are too good. It seems there is always somebody reading a catalog who knows the perfect home for some strange lot, and sends off a copy of the catalog page to a friend or two just to make sure they know that the material is being offered.

By the time you read this *Journal* the ballots for this year's election will have been mailed. I do not know the slate yet, except that I will be retiring to that soft seat known as Immediate Past President. I should have the opportunity to write one more of these columns, for the July issue, so I won't bid you farewell yet.

These are certainly exciting times to be living in Europe. I suspect that there will be some significant changes in monetary emissions soon, and there might be (in fact, might already have been) some transitional issues that must be acquired now or not at all. If you hear of something along this line, quickly let Lance Campbell, the newsletter editor, know about it so that he can get the information published. Lance is also new on the job; I thank both him and Steve for volunteering to edit these two vital IBNS publications.

I think that wraps up this mis-sive. Happy trails to you all.

Col. Joseph E. Boling, President

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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Fiji's Commissioners of Currency I: 1914 - 1933

K. A. Rodgers & Carol Cantrell

On 4 December 1914, King George V proclaimed that the Crown Colony of Fiji would follow other countries of his empire and issue Government Currency Notes. The necessary legislation authorizing the note issue had been passed on 6 November in the preceding year, having been taken almost verbatim from the equivalent Jamaican law. Clause 3 of the Bill (Ordinance No. XXX of 1913) provided that the note issue should be administered by a Board of Commissioners composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Receiver-General and one other person to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor. Signatures of all three commissioners appeared on all subsequent notes issued by them. Deciphering some of these signatures is one of the delights and frustrations of collectors. To assist in the interpretation of the less legible of these autographs, the following list of commissioners has been compiled from the administrative records of colonial Fiji.

Preparation of this listing was not straightforward and it must not be regarded as definitive. No official record of the commissioners by name appears to be extant. Two of the commissioners held their positions by virtue of their office. In the majority of the records of the commissioners, such as the minutes of their monthly meetings, reference to these two is usually made in terms of their office and not who they might be as individuals. A name normally appears only for the third, the nominated commissioner. Identification for the Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General was complicated by movement of the relevant office holders both geographically as well as sideways within the administration.

Whenever one of the colonial officials either went on leave or left the country on official business, a second man (there were no

women!) relinquished his own tasks and moved offices to pick up the duties and legal responsibilities of the first, a third would then take over the duties of the second, a fourth the duties of the third and so on down the pecking order of the bureaucracy. Often the process was initiated by the governor putting on his other hat and leaving Fiji to become His Majesty's High Commissioner of the Western Pacific. Immediately he had departed the Colonial Secretary, the next most senior colonial administrator in the land, would take over as acting governor and at the same time, would dispense with his duties as Colonial Secretary. The next most senior administrator, still resident in Fiji, would become Acting Colonial Secretary and hence one of the Commissioners of Currency. This might be the receiver-general; but if this gentleman was on leave or away on business, the post might be filled by someone such as the Secretary for Native Affairs. This particular course was followed in 1925 and 1930 when Islay McOwan took over the position.

Usually, the post of Acting Receiver-General was filled by his deputy or the Comptroller of Customs or another senior official. However, on occasions the ranks of the administration had become so decimated by extended periods of home leave, transfers and promotions to other parts of the empire, and the pressure of engagements elsewhere in the Pacific, that senior clerks were sometimes called upon to act as a Currency Commissioner. Thus H.B. Ching, Chief Clerk in the Receiver-General's department and who acted sometimes as secretary for the Currency Board, was elevated to the rank of Acting Receiver-General in 1917 and, hence, automatically became a commissioner.

It is this toing and froing which makes the present list long and con-



The Honorable Sir Henry Marks
C.B.E. c. 1907, *Cyclopaedia of Fiji*.

voluted. It has been compiled mainly from notices appearing in the *Fiji Royal Gazette* concerning the appointment and resignation of individual commissioners, from signed monthly, quarterly and annual statements concerning the Note Guarantee Fund, also appearing in the *Gazette*, and from the *Fiji Civil List* which assisted in determining the presence or absence of particular bureaucrats in Fiji. However, an initial listing prepared from these sources proved deficient when checked against the minutes of meetings of the Board of Commissioners, nor were the two otherwise in complete agreement. To some extent, the information given here is a compromise and dates, in particular, need to be regarded with some circumspection. They should not be expected to necessarily concur with dates printed on notes showing particular signature combinations. The continual changes within the colonial administration, together with delays between ordering and

subsequent release of a specific issue, may well mean that the dates given here should be used no more than as a general guide. The period from April 1921 to March 1922 and the months of October 1929 and January 1930 proved particularly obscure and difficult to document. It was during 1921 that McOwan, Secretary of Native Affairs, was Chairman of the Board, while over December-January 1929/30 it seems that only two commissioners were in office.

The listing terminates in 1933. Up to this point the colonial records were kept with almost a pedantic thoroughness apart from those two episodes noted above. In later years, particularly following World War II, a more casual attitude prevailed and compilation of a complete, detailed listing is proving difficult. Further as new legislation was introduced which substantially amended the Currency Note Act of 1914 and changed the constitution of the Currency Board, the opportunity was taken to divide the otherwise incomplete listing into two more manageable segments.

Throughout the interminable office-swapping of Colonial Secretaries and Receivers-General, the name of "H. Marks," interspersed occasionally by "J.M. Hedstrom," lends an air of constancy and stability to the listing...and rightfully so.

Henry, later Sir Henry Marks, was a prime mover in introducing the government Currency Notes Bill

of 1913. Considerable portions of the Hansard record of the relevant debate are given over to his attempts to amend portions of the bill which he felt were overly conservative, either in being tied too much to the economic practices of the past century, or in leaving too many of the decisions as to the practical implementation of the legislation, to the Secretary of State in Great Britain. While his efforts met scant success at the time, many of his propositions were incorporated as amendments to the law in later years.

The Honorable Sir Henry Marks C. B. E. was born in Melbourne on 5 February 1861, the son of Benjamin and Mary Marks of Birmingham, England. He was educated at Scots College, Melbourne, leaving to take a career in merchandising. He shifted to Fiji in 1881 where he became established as a commission agent and set up an import/export business. In 1882 he accepted an appointment as a government labor agent on a recruiting vessel, visiting the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and the Solomon Islands. On his return to Suva he founded the firm of Messrs. Henry Marks & Co., Ltd. He became director, and subsequently chairman of Messrs. Corbett & Hunt Ltd, a horse and cattle raising enterprise with runs at Ellington and Raki Raki. Later he was managing director of the Suva Soap and Oil Company, Pacific Insurance Company and Fiji Shipping Company, as well as being a

director of Morris, Hedstrom Ltd. and Brown & Joske Ltd. Quite independently of these business involvements he was active in growing bananas, sugar and other crops. In 1921 Messrs. Henry Marks & Co., Ltd merged with Morris, Hedstrom Ltd.

On 6 June 1883 Henry married Annie, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Abrahams of Melbourne. They had two sons and three daughters. With home and business life secure, he was now able to devote considerable times to civic and political affairs.

Henry served as Warden of Suva from 1892-1893 and 1902, and as Mayor from 1926 until 1930. From 1904 to 1907 and from 1910 to 1929 he was elected member of the Legislative Council while being an unofficial member of the Executive Council for eight years. On his retirement from the legislative council, His Majesty granted him the right to retain the title of "Honorable." As shown in the listing, he was a Commissioner of Currency effectively from 1914 to 1929, Sir John Hedstrom acting in that capacity only during Sir Henry's absence from Fiji.

When the Fiji Volunteer Force was instituted in 1898, Henry was appointed a Captain, being promoted to the rank of Major in 1904. In 1937 he was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Fiji Defence Force to which he presented the colour. For a long period he was a steward of the Fiji Jockey Club and vice president



Morris, Hedstrom emporium, central Suva, formerly the premises of Messrs. Henry Marks & Co.



Venice of the Pacific! The distinctive colonnade of Morris Hedstrom overlooking the Cumming Street canal.

of the Suva football and swimming clubs. In Freemasonry he rose to become Past Master of the Lodge of Fiji and was Grand Inspector, Fiji Group of Lodges, from 1926 to 1937. 1902 saw his election as a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, while he acted as Danish Consul in Suva for many years.

In 1918, he was created a Companion of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) and in 1933, he was created Knight Bachelor.

He died at age 77 on 4 June 1938, his signature having embellished most, if not all of the first colonial notes of issue of his adopted country. Following his resignation as commissioner in 1930, his post was filled by the Colonial Postmaster

General. Never again was an individual from outside the colonial administration to occupy this role in Fiji. Indeed, during the 1913 debate on the Currency Notes Bill, Sir Henry had stressed that: "Very great care should be exercised in the nomination of the third commissioner; he should definitely be someone who is possessed of sound knowledge in currency matters." The position seemed tailor made for him!

The authors would appreciate hearing from collectors and archivists as to the usefulness and accuracy of the listing. Information concerning dates of issue of particular denominations along with the appropriate signature combinations may be forwarded to Professor K.A.

Rodgers, Department of Geology, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand. If sufficient information is forthcoming a provisional listing can perhaps be presented in an IBNS Newsletter in 1990.

Acknowledgements: Thanks are due to Thelma Gray and her staff of the New Zealand and Pacific Room, University of Auckland Library for retrieving innumerable Fijian colonial documents. The staff of the National Archives of Fiji provided guidance in obtaining details of Sir Henry Marks.

References

Fiji Royal Gazette
The Laws of Fiji
Legislative Council Reports of Fiji
Fiji Times
The Cyclopedia of Fiji 1907, Sydney

FIJI COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY 1919-1913

from	Colonial Secretary	Acting Colonial Secretary	Receiver-General	Acting Receiver-General	Nominated Commissioner	Observations
4/12/14	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	First one and five pound notes issued 4/12/14
13/8/15		R.S.D.Ranki		A.Montgomerie	H.Marks	
25/5/16	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	
9/11/16	E.Huston			A.Montgomerie	H.Marks	
6/9/17	E.Huston			H.B.Ching	H.Marks	Note issue lost with Mongolia
14/9/17	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	
18/9/17		R.S.D.Ranki		H.B.Ching	H.Marks	
10/12/17		R.S.D.Ranki		H.B.Ching	J.M.Hedstrom	
6/1/18	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		J.M.Hedstrom	
18/1/18	E.Huston			W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom	
11/3/18	E.Huston			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	10/- notes recommended
16/4/18	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	
20/6/18		R.S.D.Ranki		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	BNZ, BNSW asked to stop issuing own notes above 10/- value
11/10/18	E.Huston		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	
2/12/18		R.S.D.Ranki		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
20/5/19		R.S.D.Ranki		W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom	First 10/- notes issued 23/5/19
1/8/19	T.E.Fell		R.S.D.Rankine		J.M.Hedstrom	
26/9/19	T.E.Fell		R.S.D.Rankine		H.Marks	
1/10/19	T.E.Fell			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	Gold reserves dwindling 5/- note recommended backed by silver
19/5/20		D.R.Stewart		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
17/6/20	T.E.Fell			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
10/4/21	T.E.Fell			W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom	
18/4/21		D.R.Stewart		W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom) See text

Fiji's Commissioners of Currency — continued

from	Acting Colonial Secretary	Colonial Secretary	Acting Receiver- General	Receiver- General	Nominated Commissioner	Observations
14/5/21	T.E.Fell			W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom) See text
24/5/21		I.McOwan		W.H.Brabant	J.M.Hedstrom) See text
?1/10/21		I.McOwan		?H.B.Ching	J.M.Hedstrom) See text
?10/1/22		I.McOwan		-	J.M.Hedstrom) See text
?10/3/22		I.McOwan		-	-) See text
25/3/22	T.E.Fell		H.H.Rushton		-) See text
10/4/22	T.E.Fell		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
2/9/22		D.R.Stewart	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
6/11/22	T.E.Fell		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
19/1/24		D.R.Stewart	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
19/4/24		D.R.Stewart		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
15/8/24		D.R.Stewart	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
21/2/25		D.R.Stewart		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
25/4/25	T.E.Fell			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
27/4/25	T.E.Fell		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
16/5/25		D.R.Stewart	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
9/7/26		I.McOwan	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
20/1/27	A.W.Seymour		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
8/7/27	A.W.Seymour			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
12/1/27		I.McOwan		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
14/4/28	A.W.Seymour			W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
20/4/28	A.W.Seymour		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
18/4/29		H.H.Rushton		W.H.Brabant	H.Marks	
1/10/29		H.H.Rushton	H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	Two Commissioners only
22/11/29	A.W.Seymour		H.H.Rushton		H.Marks	
26/12/29	A.W.Seymour			E.J.March	H.Marks	
25/1/30	A.W.Seymour			E.J.March	-	Two Commissioners only
1/2/30	A.W.Seymour			E.J.March	P.F.Boyd	
1/5/30	A.W.Seymour		J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
9/5/30		I.McOwan	J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
14/6/30		A.L.Armstrong	J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
14/8/30		I.McOwan	J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
14/5/31	A.W.Seymour		J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
18/11/32		A.A.Wright	J.Craig		P.F.Boyd	
31/12/32		A.A.Wright	J.Craig		W.F.Hayward	
12/5/33		A.L.Armstrong	J.Craig		W.F.Hayward	
14/6/33		A.L.Armstrong		K.S.J.Chamberlain	W.F.Hayward	
30/6/33		A.A.Wright		K.S.J.Chamberlain	W.F.Hayward	

Note: The title of "Receiver-General" was changed to "Colonial Treasurer" c.1920.

Script of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp

by Lance K. Campbell

One of the least publicized of the Nazi concentration camps is the camp located near the outskirts of the German border town of Floss. The Flossenburg concentration camp had its beginning in May 1938 when construction of the camp was completed by a group of German prisoners.

For the next two years the camp was a repository for common criminals. In the Spring of 1940 political prisoners from the German occupied territories began to arrive. In 1941, a large contingent of Soviet prisoners of war were shipped to the camp. As was the case with most of the camps in the Nazi system, Jews were one of the primary groups to be imprisoned at Flossenburg.

Conditions at the camp were typically harsh. Initially, prisoners were put to work cutting and hauling stone in a nearby granite quarry. Later, their efforts were redirected to assembling parts for fighter planes at a local Messerschmidt factory and to working as laborers in other armament, construction, optical and mining industries.

Flossenburg was somewhat atypical in that it held both men and women. Of the 65,000 prisoners

unfortunate enough to be interned there, 14,000 were women. Gender, however, played no favorites. Female prisoners met the same fate as their male counterparts. Among the notables who lived and died at Flossenburg were Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a church leader and critic of Adolf Hitler, and Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, a conspirator in a death plot against Hitler.

The numismatic remnants of this unhappy place consist of a unique type of money known as Pramien-schein which roughly translates as premium notes. Premium notes were authorized for use in a number of concentration camps by the Nazi government. According to a May 1943 document entitled "Service Regulations for the Granting of Favors to Inmates" the notes were to be issued to prisoners for any of four reasons: industriousness, good behavior, carefulness, or special work achievement.

Only two denominations of premium notes, .50 and 1 Reichsmark, were issued for use at Flossenburg. There are, however, several types of each denomination. All notes measure approximately 70x50mm. Minor size variations can be attributed to the fact that little care was taken to insure uniformity

of size during the note cutting process. All were printed in black on cardboard stock.

Two types of the .5 Reichsmark are known. The first was printed on green cardboard and the second on gray. Both types have "Konzentrationslager Flossenburg" on one line above the word "PRAMIENSCHHEIN." Both are scarce.

The 1 Reichsmark notes come in two different colors of cardboard: a yellowish tan and blue. The yellowish tan type is similar in design to the .5 Reichsmark described above. The blue colored pieces are of a somewhat different design. "PRAMIENSCHHEIN" followed by the denomination is on a line above the text "Konzentrationslager Flossenburg." The center of the note is then over stamped with the Waffen S.S. camp logo.

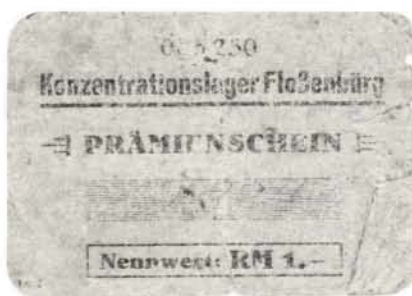
There is a subtype of the blue 1 Reichsmark. On some notes the "A" in "PRAMIENSCHHEIN" is 2mm wide. On others it is 2.5mm wide.

A subcamp of Flossenburg located at Holysov, Czechoslovakia, sent prisoners to work at the Metallwerke Holleischen GmbH munitions plant. A curious set of scrip, apparently remainders, surfaced during the last decade.

All denominations, and there are



1 mark (blue)



1 mark (tan)



.5 mark (gray)

An Explanation of the Prefix and Serial Systems for the Bank of England White Note Series

by Michael Brill

a whopping 17 of them, measure 54x30mm and resemble movie theater admission tickets. All were printed in black on different colors of cardboard. Denominations include 1 Reichspfennig (RP), gray; 2 RP, blue; 3 RP, green; 4 RP, tan; 5 RP, orange; 6 RP, gray; 7 RP, tan; 8 RP, green; 9 RP, pink; 10 RP, yellow; 15 RP, pink; 20 RP, gray; 40 RP, green; 50 RP, salmon; 1 Reichsmark (RM), tan; 2 RM, blue; and 5 RM, tan. All have a "MWH" logo towards the upper left corner. There is a repeating "MWH" logo in the underprint.

These ticket-like notes are usually found in a set, with the possible exception of the 5 RM. The 5 RM is the rarest of the series and is usually priced in the vicinity of eight times that of any of the other denominations.

In April, 1945, the US Army was approaching Flossenburg. The S.S. camp administration received orders to move the bulk of the prisoners. Fifteen thousand prisoners were ordered on a death march. Those who could not keep up were shot on the spot. Few survived this trek. When the US 90th Infantry Division liberated the camp they found only 2,000 sick and feeble prisoners left alive.



Holysov chit for 40 Rpf. (green)

PART ONE: LONDON 5 POUND OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Collecting White Notes is a fascinating hobby but acquisition is restricted by rarity and hence costs of many notes. When I saw the charts produced for dates of prefixes, I found that some of my notes did not match those listed. Further, as time went by I decided to follow the rules laid down for prefix dates and found that for 1920-25 they worked well, but many other years they did not work at all. So started the most fascinating and perfect hobby I could want. Why, it costs absolutely nothing! One collects and records dates and prefixes of all notes one sees and slowly a complete new hobby develops. One starts to fill in gaps in your collection. One talks amongst friends about it and all can help and want to. It costs them nothing but time and chat about your favorite hobby.

Thus an understanding has eventually evolved of the prefixes from mid-nineteenth century to 1956 when the last of the White Notes was produced. Many and varied systems have been used. Some only lasted a year or two, others much longer. The systems of the nineteenth century are difficult to give in detail at this moment as a few more recordings are needed to clarify the changeover dates for each system, but they all take a similar form. However, all these systems are changed dramatically to a completely new approach with the introduction of John Gordon Nairne as Chief Cashier. In this article I would like to outline the systems of the twentieth century as was introduced with the appointment of John Nairne for London 5

pound notes and hopefully other notes can be introduced in a future article.

This system was introduced in 1902 or 1903 and a view of just one note from either of these years could fix this date exactly. By January 1st, 1904, the system was working well. All the systems of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have just one thing in common. They do not use Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday and all the other days were free for note issue. The systems of the twentieth century are best represented by a table of years and prefixes.

In the tables to follow, the first column shows the year of issue.

The second column shows the available days of issue for the 5 pound London notes of that year. All days will be used within the guide-lines i.e. do not use Sundays, Christmas day or Good Friday. However, some available days were not used for some reason, probably over-production of notes, when this occurs some indication is given such as (No issues for two months). the discontinuation of a series would rarely occur at the end of a month, but at any date which best suited the Bank of England, so though a series for one year might state days of issue as 1-17, you will find it could end on the 10th as the other available days, 11 -17, were not utilized. When this occurs the unused days are NEVER used for some other note; either higher denomination or branch note.

The third column shows the prefixes used and their associated dates.



YEAR	DAYS of ISSUE	SERIES
1904	1-13	28/C JAN 1st- 99/C JULY 7; 1/D JULY 8th - 61/D DEC 13th
1905	18-30	62/D JAN 18th - 99/D APRIL 26th; 1/E APRIL 27th - 92/E DEC 30th
1906	1-13	93/E JAN 1st - 99/E JAN 8th; 1/H JAN 9th - 99/H OCT 8th; 1/J OCT 9th - 27/J DEC 13th
1907	18-30	28/J JAN 18th - 99/J JULY 25th; A/1 JULY 26th - A/58 DEC 30th
1908	1-13	A/59 JAN 1st - A/99 APRIL 9th; B/1 APRIL 10th - B/57 SEPT 10th (Last Recording) (Probably finished B/71 NOV 2nd) (No issues for two months)
1909	18-30	(Probably started B/72 JAN 18th) BUT First Recording:- B/98 MAR 25th - B/99 MAR 26th; C/1 MAR 27th - C/99 DEC 26th; D/1 DEC 27th - D/4 DEC 30th
1910	1-13	D/5 JAN 1st - D/99 SEPT 7th; E/1 SEPT 8th - E/38 DEC 13th
1911	18-30	E/39 JAN 18th - E/99 JUNE 27th; H/1 JUNE 28th - H/70 DEC 30th
1912	1-13	H/71 JAN 1st - H/99 MARCH 7th; J/1 MARCH 8 - J/99 DEC 6th; 1/A DEC 7th - 6/A DEC 13th
1913	18-30	7/A JAN 18th - 99/A SEPT 24th; 1/B SEPT 25th - 37/B DEC 30th
1914	1-13	38/B JAN 1st - 99/B JUNE 9th; 1/C JUNE 10th - 70/C DEC 12th
1915	18-30	71/C JAN 18th - 99/C MARCH 26th; 1/D MARCH 27th - 77/D OCT 26th
1916	1-13	78/D JAN 1st - 99/D MARCH 26th; 1/E MAR 1st - 11/E MAR 13th (Last Nairne)
1917		(NO ISSUES)
1918	1-14	(First Harvey) 12/E MAY 10th - 99/E DEC 14th
1919	18-END	1/H JAN 18th-99/H SEPT 26th; 1/J SEPT 27th - 37/J DEC 31st
1920	1-17	38/J JAN 1th - 99/J MAY 5th; A/1 MAY 6th - A/99 DEC 1st; B/1 DEC 2nd - B/14 DEC 17th
1921	18-END	B/15 JAN 18th - B/99 AUG 24th; C/1 AUG 25th - C/52 DEC 31st
(An anomaly seems to occur in January or February 1922, when an available day for note issue of London 5 pound notes was not utilised.)		
1922	1-17	C/53 JAN 2nd - C/99 APRIL 5th; D/1 APRIL 6th - D/72 SEPT 5th; 100/D SEPT 6th - 152/D DEC 16th (It is possible that Sept. 6th is D/73 then Sept. 7th would start new series with 101/D but see linkage 1943.)
1923	18-End	153/D JAN 18th - 288/D DEC 31st
1924	1-17	289/D JAN 1st - 399/D AUG 11th; 001/E AUG 12th - 064/E DEC 17th
1925	18-END	065/E JAN 19th - 098/E MAR 31st (Last Harvey); 099/E APR 1st (First Mahon) - 201/E DEC 31st
1926	1-17	202/E JAN 1st - 376/E DEC 17th
1927	18-END	377/E JAN 18th - 399/E MAR 19th; 001/H MAR 21st - 115/H DEC 31st
1928	1-17	116/H JAN 2nd - 146/H MAR 2nd (Last Recording) (No issues for 2 Months) (First Recording 153/H May 3rd - 189/H July 12th) (Last Recording Mahon) (No issues for 8 Months)
1929	18-END	(First Recording Catterns) 201/H MAR 30th - 305/H DEC 31st
1930	1-17	306/H JAN 1st - 399/H JULY 8th; 001/J JULY 9th -039/J OCT 2nd (No issues for 3 Months)
1931	18-END	040/J JAN 19th - 135/J SEPT 22nd (No issues for 3 Months)
1932	1-17	136/J JAN 1st - 243/J AUG 8th (No issues for 4 Months)
1933	18-END	244/J JAN 18th - 327/J AUG 23rd (No issues for 4 Months)
1934	1-17	328/J JAN 1st - 351/J FEB 10th (Last Catterns) (No issues for 2 Months) 352/J MAY 1st (First Peppiatt) - 399/J AUG 6th; AUG 7th is 400/J or A/100; A/101 AUG 8th - A/135 OCT 13th





YEAR	DAYS of ISSUE	SERIES
		(No issues for 2 Months)
1935	18-END	A/136 JAN 18th - A/255 NOV 23rd
		(No issues for 1 month)
1936	1-17	A/256 JAN 1st - A/356 JULY 17th
		(No issues for 5 months)
1937	18-END	A/357 JAN 18th - A/399 April 30th; MAY 18th is A/400 or B/100 B/101 MAY 19th - B/156 SEPT 29th
		(No issues for 3 Months)
1938	1-16	B/157 JAN 1st - B/320 DEC 16th
1939	19-END	B/321 JAN 19th - B/385 JUL 21st
		(No issues for 6 Months)
1940	1-16	B/386 JAN 1st - B/390 JAN 5th (Last Recording)
		(No issues for 9 Months)
		(First Recording) C/102 NOV 11th - C/112 DEC 6th (Last Recording)
		(No issues for 4 days!)
1941	17-END	C/118 JAN 20th (First Recording) - C/143 MAR 20th (Last Recording)
	(1st 1/2)	(No issues for 3 Months)
	(2nd 1/2)	16-END C/170 AUG 25 (First Recording) - C/196 OCT 24 (Last Recording)
		(No issues for 2 months)
1942	1-15	C/204 JAN 7th (First Recording) - C/306 SEPT 8th
1943	16-END	C/307 JAN 16th - C/397 JUL 31st
		(Then continuous from August 1)
	1-END	C/398 AUG 1st - C/399 AUG 3rd; D/073 AUG 4th - D/160 NOV 13th (It is possible that AUG 4th is C/400 then AUG 5th would be D/074. This links perfectly with 1922 - see note for 1922.)
		(No issues for 1 and 1/2 Months)
1944	1-END	D/161 JAN 1st - D/ 238 MAR 31th
		(No issues for 2 Months)
		D/239 JUN 1st - D/ 318 SEPT 1st
		(Then thick paper and metal thread and most of alphabet used)
		E01 SEPT 2nd - E99 DEC 27th - H01 DEC 28th - H03 DEC 30th
1945	1-END	H04 JAN 1st - H99 APR 23rd; J01 AUG 24th - J99 AUG 16th ; K01 AUG 17th - K99 DEC 10th; L01 DEC 11th - L02 DEC 12th
		(No issues for 1 year)
1947	1-END	L03 JAN 1st - L99 APR 24th; M01 APR 25th - M71 JUL 16th (Thin Paper) (Last Peppiatt)
		(No issues for 20 Months)
1949	1-END	(First Beale) M72 MARCH 1st - M99 APRIL 1st; N01 APRIL 2nd - N99 JULY 27th; O01 JUL 28th -O99 NOV 19th; P01 NOV 21st - P36 DEC 31st
1950	1-END	P37 JAN 2nd - P99 MARCH 15th; R01 MARCH 16th - R99 JULY 10th; S01 JUL 11th - S99 NOV 2nd; T01 NOV 3rd - T49 DEC 30th
1951	1-END	T50 JAN 1st - T99 FEB 27th; U01 FEB 28 - U99 JUN 23rd; V01 JUNE 24th - V99 OCT 17th; W01 OCT 18th - W63 DEC 31st
1952	1-END	W64 JAN 1st - W99 FEB 11th; X01 FEB 12th - X99 JUN 6th; Y01 JUN 7th - Y70 AUG 27th (Last Beale)
		(No issues for 2 and 1/2 years) (Then first O'Brien)
1955	1-END	Y71 JAN 17th - Y99 FEB 18th; Z01 FEB 19th - Z99 JUNE 15th; A01A JUN 16th - A99A OCT 8th; B01A OCT 10th - B72A DEC 31st
1956	1-END	B73A JAN 2nd - B99A FEB 2nd; C01A FEB 3 - C99A MAY 28th; D01A MAY 29th - D99A SEPT 20th (Last O'Brien)



It should be noted that from 1928 onwards, there are often gaps with no issues. Probably prior to 1928, similar gaps occurred, but prefix series were not adjusted accordingly; or maybe the complete serial number sequence of 100,000 was not utilized. More research is required here to check these possibilities. The demand for notes would fluctuate and therefore rarely would the full sequence be required.

This and future articles could not be possible without the help of

many friends who allowed me to see their notes and recordings. I know it is dangerous mentioning a few names, but Bob Blake and David Keable helped me enormously with their enthusiasm and immense knowledge of the subject, especially when prefixes and dates just did not seem to match. Then a computer mind was needed to try all possibilities to see what variation had been used.

Now why don't you join this new fascinating hobby? Do not take everything for gospel. Go out and

collect and record prefixes. There are many gaps to be filled. Many pleasant hours can be spent arguing over possible systems and changeover dates. If you have any recordings that extend our knowledge, then let us all know. One day the prefix code WILL be completely cracked. But this is not the end of this hobby. It can be extended to all notes the world over. No other collection can be so thoroughly documented as bank notes each having their own individual coding or number.



Book Reviews

Review of *Prisoner-of-War and Concentration Camp Money*

by Lance Campbell

Lance Campbell, of Leavenworth Kansas, has authored the book *Prisoner-of-War and Concentration Camp Money*. The book, published by BNR Press, was released at the International Paper Money Show held in Memphis, Tennessee at the end of June, 1989. The author and publisher are to be congratulated for producing a high quality product.

This is an impressive start for Campbell in such a vast field. The book covers camp monies from the Boer War in South Africa until near modern times. Historical information is presented for a good number of the entries and a good number of high quality photographs of the currencies and related collateral material are included in the book. Prices are given for one, two, or three grades and seem to be generally accurate and current. The book represents, in part, a compilation of known currencies from various sources. In addition, new and very interesting original research is also presented in the book. The author has certainly done his homework and used a great number of sources including many out-of-print specialty books written in various languages.

Strong aspects of the book include the fine attempt to link together in one book monies from any and all POW or concentration camps of this century. The sections on the World War II period are very good, covering in considerable detail such important topics such as: Displaced Persons Camp Money, German POW notes, US POW notes, British POW and Internee Camp Issues, the enigmatic Australian Camp Hay notes and much more. Special mention must be made of the fairly detailed presentation of the various monies of the Jewish Holocaust period. The inclusion of

military medals relating to POWs is also an excellent feature of the book.

Perhaps the weakest part of the book is the restatement of an enormous number of World War I issues without providing the reader much additional information. It is hoped that in the next edition the author might want to fill in the large gaps in historical information from this period. Also more photographs of notes and coins are needed from

all periods.

Certainly, in the English Language, there is nothing comparable in print either in scope or in being as up-to-date. The last available book on this general topic in English was the great little book, *Prisoner of War Monies and Medals* by Arlie Slabaugh which was published in 1965 and 1966. This volume has long been out of print. This reviewer has much respect for this little book and so it



\$2 note from Internment Camp 50, Canada.



Face of 2 Annas notes from Internment Camp Prem Nagar (India) (Campbell #5200).



Back of 2 Annas notes from Prem Nagar (Campbell #5200).

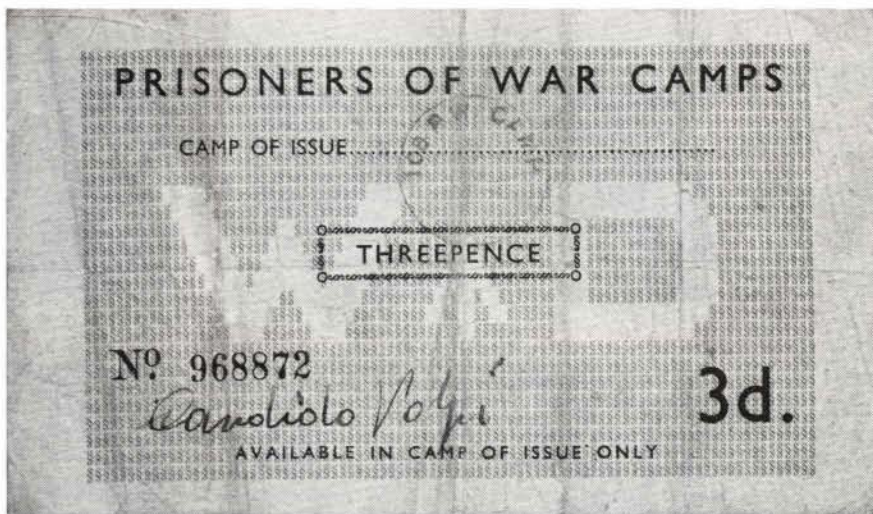
is with high praise indeed that it is said that this new book by Campbell is a step forward, albeit not the last step.

This book is the latest step in the blossoming of numismatist, Lance Campbell. His work output on military currencies of all sorts has been impressive during the last few years and it is hoped that his first book will not be his last.

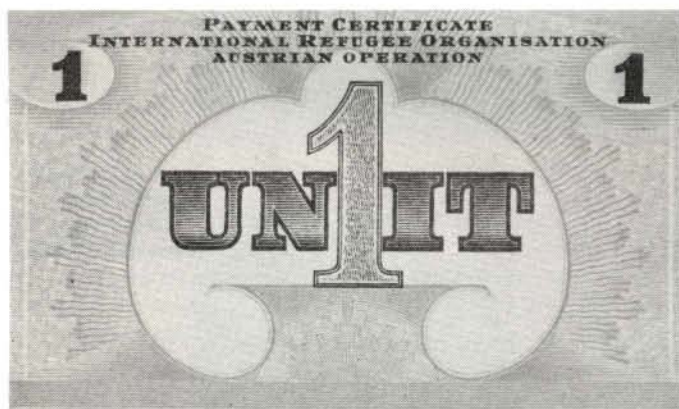
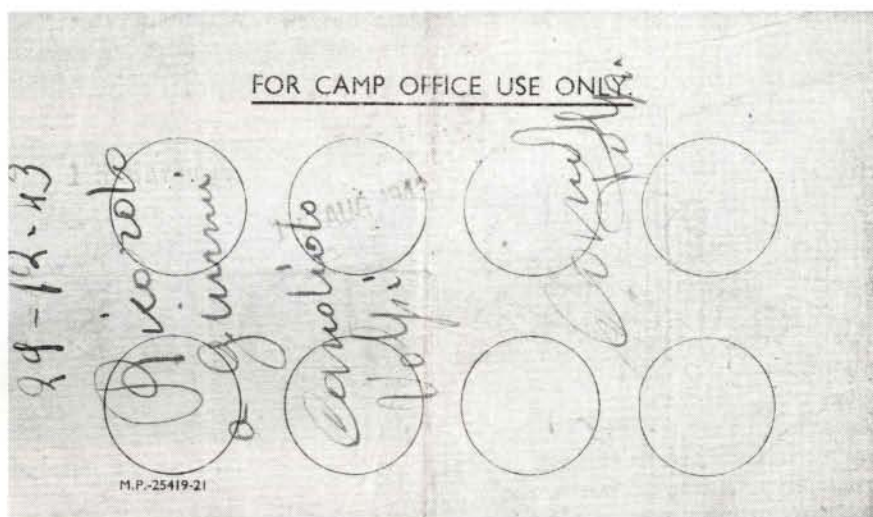
The overall recommendation is that this book belongs on the bookshelf of all serious numismatists and especially should be owned by those whose interests include military currencies, medals, paper money, Judaica, or history in general. It will certainly become the standard text in this general area for some time to come. The Pick catalogs do not list either POW or concentration camp issues and thus there isn't overlap there.

The book can be obtained from BNR Press in either a standard softcover version or a hardcover version for \$17.50 and \$25, respectively. The publisher can be reached at 132 E. Second St. Port Clinton, OH 43452.

Reviewed by Steve Feller



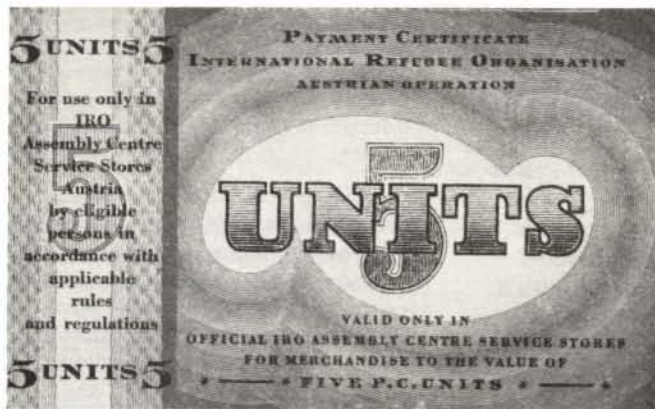
Face and back of an English 3 pence POW note from WWII (Campbell 5015a).



Face of IRO 1 unit DP Camp note (Campbell #7360).



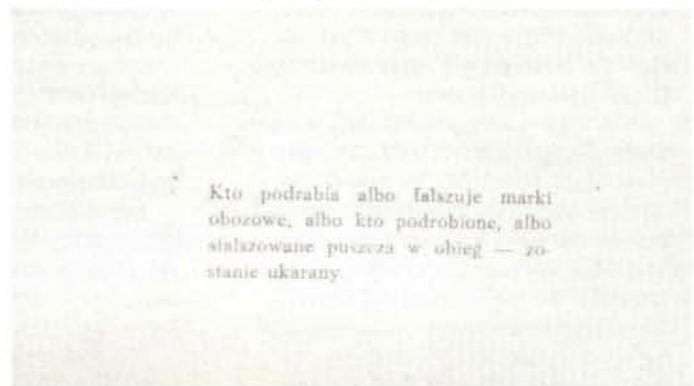
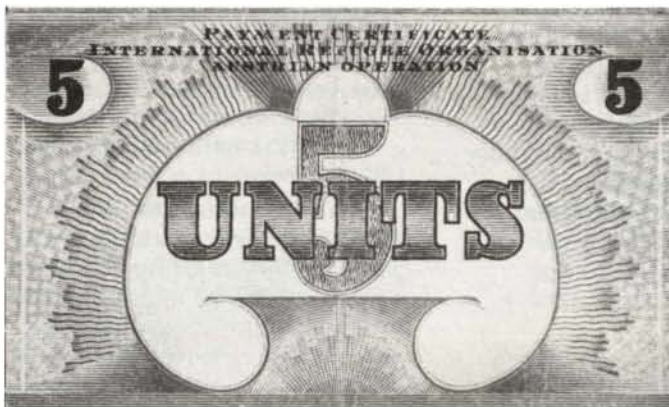
Back of IRO 1 unit DP Camp note (Campbell #7360)



Face and back of IRO 5 unit DP Camp note (Campbell #7361).



Face and back of UNRRA 20 unit note from Dillingen, Germany (Campbell #7410).



One Shilling note from Peveril Internment Camp, Isle of Man (Campbell #5384).



Ten shillings note from Onchan Internment Camp, Isle of Man (Campbell #5373).

Books Reveal New Information On Australian Internment Camp Currencies!

World War II currency buffs will want to obtain a copy of *The Dunera Internees* by Benzion Patkin. This thin volume, published in Australia by Cassell Books in 1979, contains a wealth of new information about the tragedy of the "enemy" internees who England shipped to remote sections of Australia. These Jews and other refugees from Nazi Europe were sent by sea aboard the (hellish) ship, *Dunera*.

Once in Australia the detainees were sent to places such as Camp Hay, New South Wales and Camp Tatura, Victoria. This might ring a bell to the avid numismatist. It is well known that Camp Seven, Hay issued a three piece set of notes. These notes are very ornate as can be seen in the accompanying photographs. They are also very symbolic with the names of leading internees inscribed in fine print throughout the note. Also the camp song, "We are here because we are here because we are here" can also be found in the barbed wire enclosing the face of the note. These currencies come in six pence, one shilling, and two shilling face values and are considered scarce today.

The book contains numerous references to these currencies as well as *to other scrip!* Indeed there is a photograph opposite page 47 of the text which is worth the purchase of

the book. At least twelve other camp currencies from Hay and Tatura are depicted along with a more usual Camp Hay note. These notes appear to be quite primitive. They generally have the denomination, a representation of the camp (a symbolic vignette of a camp hut) and one or more stamped signatures. All of the notes have serial numbers or control numbers. Various sorts of papers were used. Denominations include 1 penny, 2 pence, 3 pence, 1 shilling, 2 shillings, 5 shillings, and 10 shillings.

In addition to the photograph of camp currencies, the book contains numerous quotes from former inmates. From a Mr. Hans Hammerstein we learn:

"We established a camp canteen which sold cigarettes, stationary, chocolates, magazines, books and many other amenities which were brought from Sydney. I still have and use the two- volume English Dictionary I purchased in the camp canteen, over thirty five years ago. As a result of good sales and management, the canteen made a nice profit which enabled us to pay "wages" to those who worked in the kitchen, the cleaners, the hair-dressers etc."

Mr. K.G. Loewald reports:

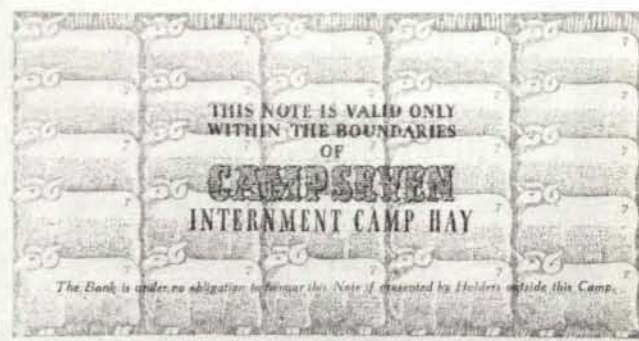
"The canteen obtained tobacco, sweets, canned fruit and other items and would have permitted

us to buy them at low prices. But a banker among us devised the system under which we enabled the camp management to pay salaries to every employed man in the camp and to make welfare payments to the indigent and helpless, by raising prices a little and distributing the resulting profits. Everyone who worked earned at least 6d. a week, enough to buy a package of the cheapest cigarettes... The highest salary was 3s. 6d. a week earned by grease-trap cleaners and the latrine party members..."

There are numerous other fascinating references to the actual use of the money within Camp Hay and we will let the interested reader find them. However, there is yet more information which is new to the numismatic world. In May 1941 the inmates at Hay were transferred to the more civilized Camp Tatura located about one hundred miles north of Melbourne. Tatura was actually a series of internment camps. For example, German and Italian POWs had camps there as well as evacuees from Singapore brought to Australia aboard the ocean liner, *Queen Mary*. Mr. Erwin Frankel implies the use of camp money at Tatura when he is quoted "I was never hungry, supplementary delicacies could always be purchased at the canteen." Mr. Kurt Fisher said



Face of the 1 Shilling note from Camp Hay, Australia.
This is a part of the well-known 3 piece issue from the camp.



Back of the 1 Shilling note from Camp Hay, Australia.

"The Tatura camp was much better organized than the one at Hay. There was a bank which issued camp money with which one could purchase various things at the local canteen."

The above quote is significant because it refers to a currency rarely reported in numismatics to our knowledge. This quote is consistent with the description of camp currencies given in the photograph earlier described in which the currencies are said to be from Hay and Tatura. This point is further elaborated on by Mr. Patkin (the author) who specifically says on page 124 of the book that people at Tatura were paid for their labor in cashable 'chits'. In addition this money could even be used in local towns! The Tatura Camp Bank made reports in late 1942 and early 1943 which showed that nearly 1 pound for every man was on deposit with the bank. (The reference for this is 'Statement II:

Economic Questions' (pp 1-2 'Former Financial Arrangements'), 7 February 1943 given on page 125 of the book.

We wish to give a quote which refers to a military takeover of the canteens at Tatura. Mr. Patkin writes:

"Another memo...argued that after November 1942 the system of financial self-administration had been eroded by limitations upon payment for work done, by a new system of closely supervised bank accounts rather than a group banking system, and by the replacement of the internees' own canteen by a military canteen which cut the total income that internees wished to distribute to the aged and indigent amongst them."

It is known that Australia produced a series of coins for the internment and POW camps. These tokens are listed in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* by Krause and

Mishler and numbered as KM# 1-5 and vary in denomination from 1 penny through five shillings. We are thus led to the possibility that the scrip of the Tatura camp was replaced by a standard military issue used throughout the POW and Internment camp system and that this happened about late fall 1942.

Another book recently reviewed is *The Postal History of Internees and Prisoners of War in Australia During World War II* by P. Collas and published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1982. This book also contains a wealth of information for the interested numismatist. It is often the case that philatelic sources of information are well worth the attention of numismatists! The most significant information is a complete listing of camps by number as well as others not identified by number. We think this important enough to list below:

Camp Number	Location	Type of Camp
1.	Tatura, Victoria	Internment and POW
2.	Tatura	Internment and POW
3.	Tatura	Internment and POW
4.	Tatura	Internment and POW
5.	Myrtleford, Victoria	POW
6.	Hay, New South Wales	Internment and POW
7.	Hay	Internment and POW
8.	Hay	Internment and POW
9.	Barmera, South Australia	Internment
10.	Barmera	Internment
11.	Harvey, Western Australia	Internment
12.	Cowra, New South Wales	Internment and POW
13.	Murchison, Victoria	POW
14.	Barmera	POW
15.	Yanco, New South Wales	POW
16.	Marrinup, Western Austr.	POW
17.	Sandy Creek, Southern A.	Internment and POW
18.	Brighton, Tasmania	POW
--	Bathurst, New South Wales	Internment
--	Dhurringile, Victoria	Internment and POW
--	Enoggera, Queensland	Internment and POW
--	Gaythorne, Queensland	Internment and POW
--	Keswick, Southern Austra.	Internment

Camp Number	Location	Type of Camp
--	Liverpool, N. South Wales	Internment and POW
--	Melbourne, Victoria	Internment
--	Northam, Western Austra.	POW
--	Orange, New South Wales	Internment
--	Parkeston, Western Austra.	POW
--	Rottnest Island, W.A.	Internment
--	Wembley, Western Austr.	POW
--	Woodman's Point, W.A.	Internment

Of course among the first questions which enters the mind is: How many of these camps also issued scrip? We are unaware of specific currency from these camps other than the famous notes from Hay and the newly reported currency from Hay and Tatura. But why should these camps be the only ones with an internal money system? We think it reasonable to suppose that other camps on the above list also had internal currency systems.

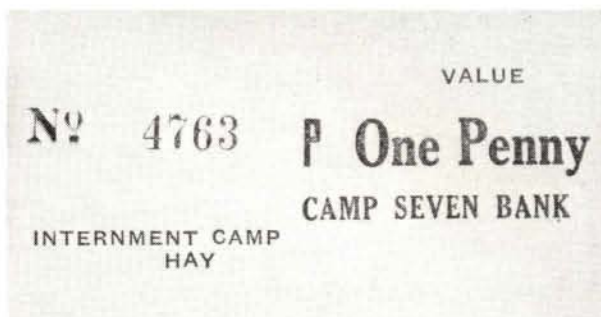
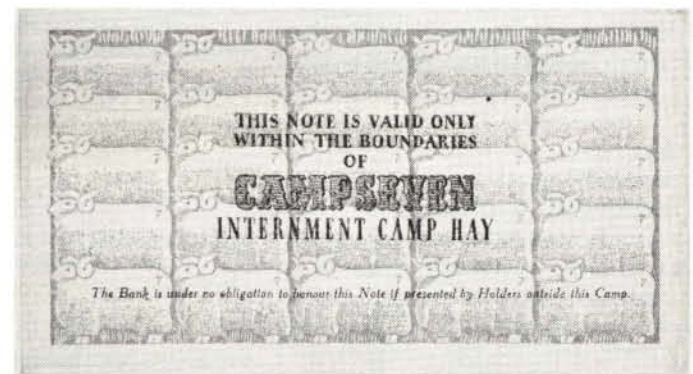
Of further interest in this book is a year by year statistical treatment of the POWs and civilian internees given by country of origin. We learn that besides Germans and Italians large numbers of Japanese military and civilians were held.

We heartily recommend both of these books to the serious numismatist who wants to learn about a much overlooked area of World War II numismatics.

The Dunera Internees can be obtained from Fred Schwan at 132 E. Second Street, Port Clinton, OH 43452

*Reviewed by Steve Feller
with help from Fred Schwan.*

Face and back of six pence note from Camp Hay, Australia. This note is also a part of the well-known 3-piece set from this camp.



One penny scrip from Camp Seven Bank, Camp Hay, Australia.



One pence Australian Defense Canteens Eastern Command used at Camp 7 (Camp Hay).

Letter to the Editor

Notes from the German Takeover of Czechoslovakia

In a recent issue of *World Coin News*, under the section "World Paper Money Log," an article "new discoveries" appeared by Mel Steinberg. I would like to take this opportunity to explain to collectors a difficult story about this note.

After Adolf Hitler was elected chancellor of Germany, many middle European countries felt unsafe. One of them was Czechoslovakia. The Czech government started building heavy bunkers on the border lines in 1936. At that time the Czech government needed an enormous military budget. As time passed the money supply was rapidly decreasing. Under increasing pressure from Germany in 1938 all the Czech economy was switched to the war program. To save the nation from high inflation and to preserve and keep the same gold standard, on May 23, 1938 the government proclaimed the 50 Kc banknote as a state-note (Pick 23). (At this time 1 Czech Koruna was equal to .03121 grams of pure gold). Earlier, 10 and 20 Kc banknotes became state-notes in 1932 (Pick 20, 21). By proclamation of the 50 Kc note, the government saved 785 million Korun that it needed for military spending.

After the Munich Conference of August 29, 1938, when the Czechoslovak republic was "sold" to the Germans by British and French politicians, the German army occupied Czech border territories and proclaimed these territories as *Deutsches Reich*. The rest of the Czech republic was still independent, but Czech politicians saw that occupation of the rest of the land would be soon. The political situation in Europe was growing worse day by day. To try to save the nation and to raise more cash for more military expenditures, the Czechs proclaimed the 100 Kc banknote as a state-note (Pick 24). In this way another 3,547 million Korun was

raised. At the same time, Czech inhabitants were not only saving all silver 5 Korun coins but all other silver coins.

Thus, a big shortage of coins appeared. To issue a new type of coinage of a different metal composition and perhaps a different design needs a lot of time and human hands. There was not time or money for this "luxury." The Czech government decided to print emergency 1 and 5 Korun notes and a large surplus of these was printed in late 1938. People called them "Mobilization crowns."

On March 15, 1939 the German army occupied the rest of the Czechoslovak republic and a day later proclaimed these newly captured territories as Protectorat Bohemia and Moravia. Former Slovakian territories became an independent state, a puppet regime of Germany. By a decree issued on March 16, 1939 a new legal currency was introduced — the Protectorat Crown, with a fixed exchange rate to the German Mark in the rate of 10:1.

The Czechoslovak National Bank was dismissed and a new emission bank, the National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia, was established. This new banking institution shortly after replaced the old paper money with a new design and a different bank status. The first Bohemia and Moravia notes put into circulation were 1 and 5 Koruna printed in late 1938 by the free Czechoslovak government. Because of quick political changes and overturns these notes were not released by the free government into circulation, but were stored in safes in the emission bank. Before the new bank released these notes into circulation a slight change in design was made. This change was done by banks, savings, post offices and other government agencies. Many clerical employees were during their working hours

overstamping the stored stock of money with hand rubber stamps with the text "Protektorat Bohmen und Mahren-Protectorat Cechy a Morava." Because of the German occupation all the nation felt sad. Also, because of the poor quality of the bureaucrats' work some notes were not overstamped. Some blank notes reached circulation. When the public found these notes, they kept them as souvenirs. Because the hand overstamping was too time costly, banks later overstamped these two types on special machines. Quality of the stamp was much better and it was much faster.

One and 5 Korun notes were put into circulation on February 9, 1940 and were withdrawn on May 31, 1940. Both notes were printed by the Bureau of Printing of Paper Currencies in Prague, a facility owned and run by the Czechoslovak National Bank.

Of interest to collectors: all notes without the stamp are scarce; the 5 Korun note is quite rare. Many authors list these notes under Bohemia and Moravia. In 1975, myself and a new generation of Czech paper money collectors placed this note under the last emission of Czechoslovak issues (prior to WWII). In reviewing the Pick catalog, these notes should be listed as Pick 27 and 28. Notes with hand or machine overprint should be listed as Bohemia and Moravia (Pick 1 a-b and 2 a-b). In the third edition of the Pick catalog there is a little mistake or confusion. The 1 Koruna note without overstamp mentioned above is listed under number 58b. This is incorrect. Pick 58a is a different note (spec. on reverse) and was printed in 1946. It was never released into circulation. Pick 58a should be chronologically placed between numbers 66 and 67. The 5 Korun note without overstamp was listed in the second edition of Pick catalog under number 28c and in the third edition somehow disappeared.

I hope that my short article helps many collectors to understand this problem that happened many years ago and to solve the confusion.

Ladislav Klaus
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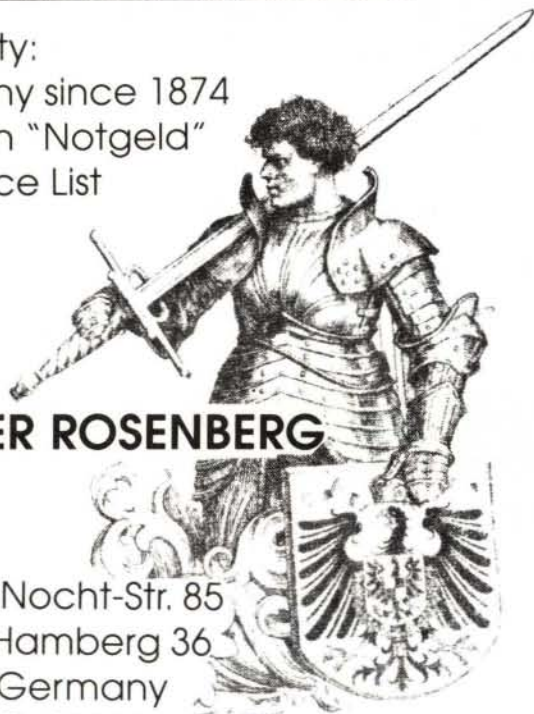
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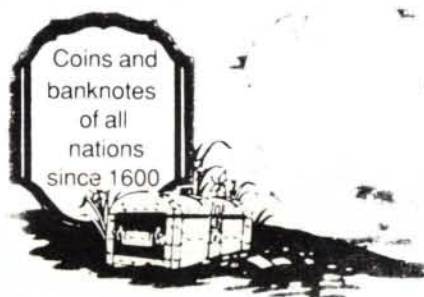
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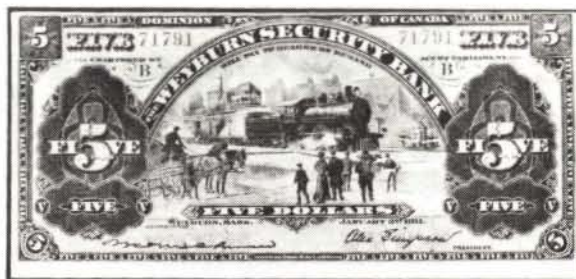
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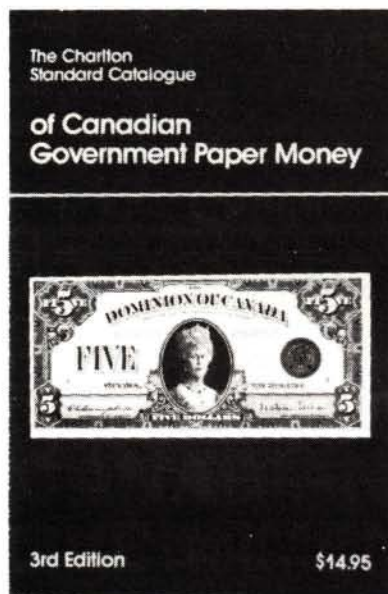
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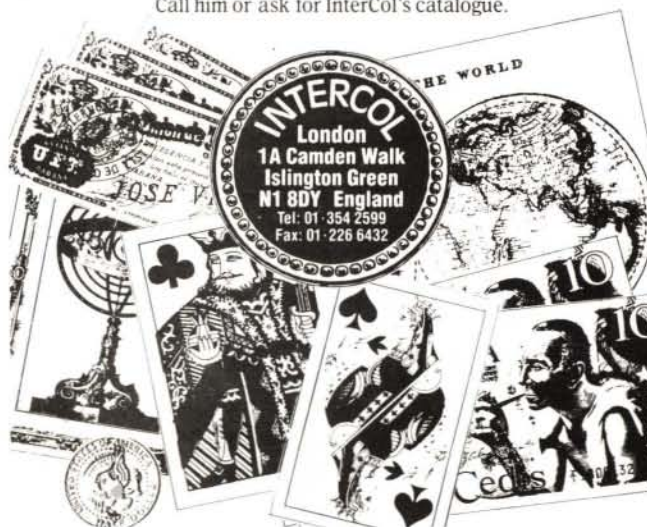
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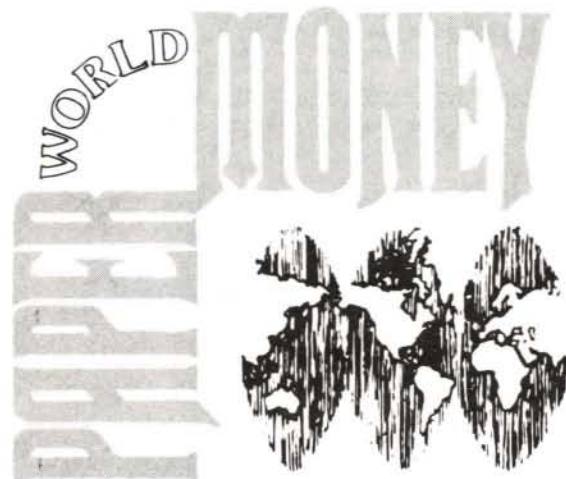
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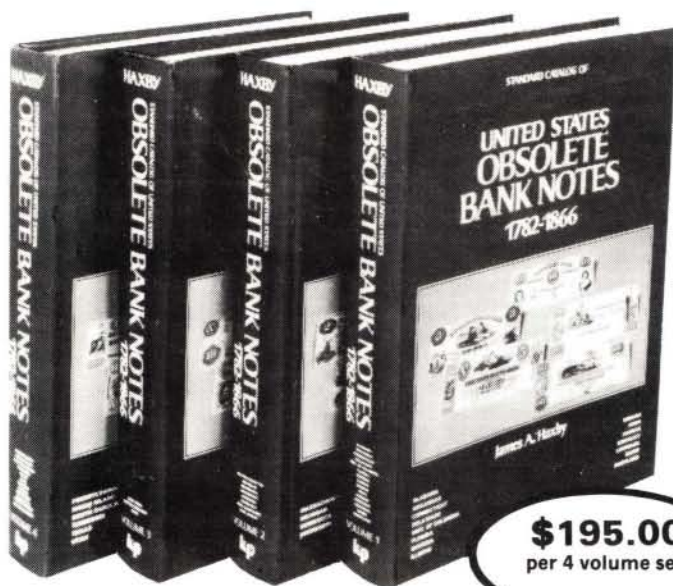


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